

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 163

20 August 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Criticism of Directive 59, New Nuclear Strategy Continues	AA	1
Implications of Directive 59 [Simonyan in NOVOYE VREMYA No 33]	AA	1
'Nuclear Blackmail, Aggression Doctrine'	AA	4
[Mkrtychyan in IZVESTIYA 15 Aug]		
Justification Inconsistent With Reality [(Petrov)]	AA	5
U.S. Criticism of Directive [Reshetilov]	AA	6
Canadian Criticism [Osetrov]	AA	8
Dragunov Cites Speeches at Geneva Nonproliferation Meeting	AA	8
Pugwash Conference Opens in Netherlands [Balebanov]	AA	9

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Andreyev Links Disarmament, Detente to Upcoming Madrid Meeting	CC	1
[PRAVDA]		

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Kobysh Criticizes Israeli Lobby Influence in Mideast Policy	A	1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 13 Aug]		
Moseyev Views 'Hegemonist Aspirations' in Indian Ocean	A	2
[PRAVDA 16 Aug]		
U.S., Somalia To Sign Base Agreement Pact	A	3
CIA 'Subversion' Against Caribbean States Condemned	A	3
[Svistunov in PRAVDA 14 Aug]		
POST Condemnation of Handling of Polovchak Case Cited	A	4

CHINA

PRC Shows Hypocrisy in Relations With Arabs, Israel [Viktorov]	B	1
Decision on Mao Portraits, Hua on Mao Role Noted	B	1
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]		

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further on 35th Anniversary of Korean Liberation	C	1
Joint Meeting [PRAVDA 15 Aug]	C	1
Kozlov: Independence, Unification [NOVOYE VREMYA No 33]	C	1
AUCCTU Greetings [TRUD 15 Aug]	C	3
Achievements of Timber Industry	C	3
[Shinkarev in IZVESTIYA 15 Aug]		

SOUTH ASIA

Shishlin on Easing Tension Over Afghanistan, Iran	D 1
Soviet Minister, Afghan Charge Comment on Mutual Relations	D 1
Academician Laik Interviewed on Foreign Interference [OGONEK]	D 2
Economic, Technical Aid to Afghanistan Hailed [Maksimov]	D 3
Indian Defense Minister Cited on Pakistan-India Tensions	D 4
[Georgiyev in IZVESTIYA 17 Aug]	
Role of Soviet-Indian Ties in Indian Development Recalled	D 4
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 15 Aug]	
Indian CP Leader Leaves Moscow 12 Aug	D 5
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]	

EASTERN EUROPE

TASS Cites PAP Report of Gierek Speech	F 1
Gierek Anthology of Speeches, Articles Published	F 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Zamyatin Addresses FRG Meeting on Treaty Anniversary	G 1
DIE WELT Reports on Zamyatin Statements on CDU Deputy Todenhoefer	G 1
[Bading, 20 Aug]	
Iranian Students in Paris Protests U.S., UK Policy	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian Foreign Ministry Demands UK Release Students	H 1
Statements by Iranian Prime Minister, Speaker Cited	H 1
Baghdad, Damascus Versions of Embassy Incident Conflict	H 1
Lapin Calls for PLO Participation in Middle East Settlement	H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaraguan Envoy Comments on Relations With USSR	K 1
--	-----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Congratulates Organizers of Olympics [PRAVDA 17 Aug]	R 1
Instrument Making Minister Rudnev Dies Following Illness	R 2
Leaders Sign Obituary [PRAVDA 14 Aug]	R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Examines Role of Labor Discipline	S 1
[PRAVDA 14 Aug]	

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 19 August	T 1
Agriculture Collegium Discusses Harvest Progress, Delays	T 1
Grain Harvesting, Plowing Progress Reported	T 1
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Aug]	

III. 20 Aug 80

3

SOVIET UNION

CSA Reports on RSFSR Agriculture Progress
Progress of Harvest
Winter Crop Sowing

T 2
T 2
T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Kutakhov Addresses Moscow Air Force Day Meeting
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Aug]
Correction to Item Marking Air Fleet Day

V 1
V 1

CRITICISM OF DIRECTIVE 59, NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY CONTINUES

Implications of Directive 59

LD191313 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 15 Aug 80 PP 5-6

[Doctor of Military Sciences R. Simonyan article: "Suicide Concept"]

[Text] There are few American publications that have not recently reported "serious changes" in the U.S. military strategy. U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has claimed that the deepest shifts in recent decades are taking place in the country's defense policy and in the structure of its armed forces. Shifts are indeed taking place. But in what direction?

Back before his official inauguration as President J. Carter announced his intention of reviewing the military strategy of the seventies and elaborating U.S. strategic military postures for the "coming era." The President's specific instructions were set forth in a special memorandum published by the White House in summer 1977. Since then a persistent quest has begun for a "new strategy" in the sphere of military and foreign policy.

A few days ago the result of this quest was formulated in Presidential Directive 59, whose essence, according to the New York TIMES, lies in a threat to strike primarily against military targets in the Soviet Union. The "new U.S. nuclear strategy," the newspaper believes, offers the "best method of averting a large-scale conflict with Moscow"; since, so the paper says, it will permit the United States "to fight a long but at the same time limited nuclear war."

Since the "i's" have been dotted, the essence of the "new nuclear strategy" is pretty clearly visible. It boils down to a global strengthening of the U.S. military potential as an instrument for attaining hegemonist aspirations and arrogating the "right" to foist its own diktat on other countries and to implement aggressive acts and military adventures in any region of the globe. Like the concepts of the fifties, the "new strategy" is aimed at stepping up the policy of confrontation with the socialist world and the national liberation movements and at reviving an atmosphere of international tension and cold war.

The President declares: "Just as we have done for the last 3 years, we will build up America's military might and the might of our allies and friends. Neither the Soviet Union nor any other country will have any grounds for doubting our will to retain the most mighty and flexible defense forces." According to J. Carter, the United States "must pay any price necessary to remain the world's mightiest country."

Military spending for fiscal 1981 gives some idea of this "price": \$171.5 billion. However, even the current fantastic figure is by no means regarded as a limit. It has already been announced that in 1982 U.S. military spending will total \$183.4 billion, and in 1983 \$205.3 billion, while in 1984 it will reach \$253.2 billion. That is the cost of the new strategy in dollar terms.

The strategy places special emphasis on a so-called "limited" nuclear war in which the Soviet Union would be the U.S. adversary. Why have the authors of the "new strategy" turned to the old concept of "limited" nuclear war?

According to the doctrine of "realistic deterrence" accepted by the current administration's predecessors, strategic (general) nuclear war is regarded as the main scenario of military conflict with the Soviet Union. In such a war strategic offensive forces deliver massive strikes against both enemy armed forces and military targets, and enemy economic and political administrative centers.

The "limited" nuclear war scenario, however, envisages a surprise strike by strategic offensive forces "only against carefully selected military targets" such as intercontinental missile launching silos, aircraft on airfields, depots, control centers, large concentrations of troops and other important military targets. The basis aim is to destroy the enemy's military--and especially nuclear--might and to make it impossible for him to deliver a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory or at least to weaken the force of such a strike as much as possible.

To achieve this aim it is necessary to have the appropriate potential capable of hitting all the aforementioned "pinpoint" targets. You cannot use here the arsenal of offensive forces created for strategic (general) war: There is no need to use weapons of enhanced accuracy to destroy cities, for instance.

The United States needed the concept of "limited" nuclear war in order to create the potential for waging a limited nuclear war against the USSR in addition to its potential for a general nuclear war.

The idea of elaborating the concept of "limited" nuclear war as a component of military strategy did not emerge today. Back in 1962, substantiating the "counterforce strategy" or, as it was then called, the "strategy of excluding cities," U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara pointed out: In the event of nuclear war the main U. . . military aim must be to destroy the enemy armed forces.

The American journal PROGRESSIVE wrote in this connection: "At first glance McNamara's formula sounded extremely humane: The prime targets would ultimately be missile launch silos and bases, not population concentrations and cities. The damage that might be caused to American cities would thereby also be limited. But in reality it was a question of terrible plans, for they brought the prospect of nuclear war much nearer." In particular, the journal cited the admission made by U.S. Defense Secretary D. Rumsfeld before his departure from the Pentagon in 1977. "The most ambitious strategy scenario," he said, "dictates the creation of the potential for a first strike against the enemy offensive forces in order to destroy as much as possible of his megatonnage before he is able to bring his nuclear weapons into action."

By manipulating the thesis of defending "national security interests" the present Pentagon leadership is seeking to revive precisely this idea of delivering the "first strike." Along with the theoretical calculations involved in elaborating the concept of "limited" nuclear war, intensive work is going on in the United States to create the material and technical base for fighting such a war. This work includes, above all, the MX (mobile-based) ICBM with a MIRVed warhead (12-14 independently targetable warheads, each of 400 kilotons). According to Pentagon calculations, about 200 of these missiles are to be manufactured over 10 years. The New York TIMES has written that having the MX missile may increase the temptation for Washington to begin a limited nuclear war.

Another type of first-strike strategic weapon is the Trident submarine, with its 24 intercontinental missiles equipped with 8-10 warheads, each with a yield of 150-300 kilotons. Through 1985 this system will be equipped with the Trident-1 missiles, with a range of up to 8,000 km, and thereafter with the Trident-2 (more than 11,000 km). A program for the building of 13 Trident submarines has been approved.

Washington has also announced the adoption of the new MK-12A warhead, whose yield and accuracy are double those of the current MK-12 warhead. The new warhead will be fitted to the existing Minuteman-3 ICBMs.

The third component of the "first-strike" strategic weapons is the "air to ground" cruise missiles being manufactured in the United States. These have a 200-kiloton war-head and a guidance system designed to ensure extreme accuracy in hitting targets. For the time being the B-52 strategic bomber has been chosen as the main delivery vehicle for the cruise missiles; it can carry more than 20 of them.

In Washington's opinion, the inclusion of the concept of "limited nuclear war" in the "new strategy" makes it possible to suggest to the nation the idea that such a war is acceptable and that it is necessary to create an appropriate potential. In its turn, according to the Pentagon's calculations, the creation of this potential ought to make it possible to smash the approximate equilibrium of strategic forces prevailing between the USSR and the United States and to achieve superiority.

The concept of a "Eurostrategic nuclear war" is also the work of the "new strategy's" authors. It is this line that formed the basis for the December 1979 decision to produce American "Eurostrategic" missiles and deploy them in West Europe.

"From our viewpoint," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated in his report to Congress, "NATO needs to have a 'triad' of its own, distinct from our strategic 'triad.' To safeguard Europe's security the NATO 'triad' must consist of strategic nuclear forces, theater nuclear forces and nonnuclear forces."

Gen A. Haig expressed himself in more specific terms back when he held the post of NATO supreme allied commander in Europe. In his words, "since the American deterrent forces are losing their superiority over the Russian forces and in the future will probably be neutralized by strategic arms limitation agreements, the European theater of military operations is becoming much more vulnerable and will need its own deterrent might."

Therefore the "Eurostrategic nuclear forces" are today seen as the most effective means of "deterrence" capable of changing in the North Atlantic bloc's favor the correlation of potentials in the "European theater of war." According to the plan adopted last December, it is planned to incorporate in the "Eurostrategic forces" in 1983, in addition to the present U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons, 100 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 medium-range cruise missiles. It has been decided to deploy them mainly in Britain, the FRG and Italy. The strategic nuclear arsenal of West European countries, especially Britain, should also be regarded as a component part of NATO's "Eurostrategic" arsenal. It is precisely these forces which, according to the calculations of the makers of the "new concept," are designed to fight independently--without involving American strategic offensive weapons--a "Eurostrategic" war against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries. Before the emergence of the "new concept" U.S. military doctrine--the foundation of NATO strategy--regarded American strategic missiles as the main means of delivering nuclear strikes against the USSR's territory.

The missiles were assigned the role of the so-called "nuclear umbrella" under cover of which NATO could wage against the "potential enemy" military operations using both conventional and tactical nuclear weapons.

However, the strategic parity that has taken shape between the USSR and the United States, so the authors of the "new concept" claim, makes the use of U.S. strategic offensive forces in the event of a regional conflict "extremely problematical." Therefore, they declare, strategic war must not be regarded as the sole scenario for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, since the latter's inevitable retaliatory strike would be disastrous for the United States itself.

In view of this, Washington began to seek another scenario. That was how the concept emerged of a "Eurostrategic war" during which, according to the schemes of the Pentagon and NATO strategists, nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union's heartlands would be delivered by Pershings and cruise missiles from West Europe, not from the United States. In that event the Soviet Union's retaliatory strikes would be delivered against the European NATO countries, not against U.S. territory. West Germany's STERN magazine expressed the thought as follows: Washington would like to ensure that the USSR's forces "dwindle away" in a nuclear war confined to Europe while "the United States, laughing, looks on with satisfaction from the sidelines."

By compelling the European allies to accept the "new concept," Washington is seeking to make them completely dependent on its own adventurist aims, whose implementation, however, is to be at the expense of Europe's vital interests.

Washington and NATO are saying a great deal about the Warsaw Pact's "increased military might" and the need to "restore the disrupted military equilibrium." Nonetheless, the truth does sometimes become public knowledge. For instance, in one of his speeches H. Brown stated this: "If all the requisite funds are earmarked for NATO's planned programs, the alliance should achieve a clear lead [vyigrysh] in the military sphere by the mid-eighties." That remark is graphic evidence that what Washington is really seeking is not "the restoration of the disrupted military equilibrium" but the attainment of a "clear lead in the military sphere"--in other words, of military superiority.

'Nuclear Blackmail, Aggression Doctrine'

LD200821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mkrtchyan article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Washington's 'Nuclear Big Stick'"]

[Text] The U.S. President has signed the so-called special Directive 59, confirming his adherence to the military-political concept of the "nuclear big stick" which, to all appearances, is very popular in Washington and bears the title of "new U.S. nuclear strategy." If this is all deciphered, it becomes clear that the White House has approved the strategy nurtured for many years deep inside the Pentagon--the strategy of the pre-emptive nuclear strike. The text of this document as published in the U.S. press leaves no doubt that the United States has in practice adopted the stance of admitting the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war, providing for a surprise attack against other countries' military targets by strategic offensive forces.

The authors of this "scenario" argue that to implement its misanthropic plans the United States must have the appropriate military-strategic "potential," which it allegedly still lacks. The old song in a most unpleasant key! Yet even someone uninitiated in the stratagems of U.S. politics of the past few years can understand that the magnates of the military-industrial complex are counting on obtaining billions more in profits in the process of creating this "potential."

Some liberally inclined Western figures would like to see the "new" White House nuclear strategy as a propaganda maneuver and an election snare. However, realistic people throughout the world realize that this latest Washington "initiative" is in fact a doctrine of nuclear blackmail and aggression. U.S. imperialism hopes to use it to change the prevailing world strategic equilibrium in its favor and to achieve the world hegemony it cannot now attain.

The present Washington administration's policy of undermining detente and fueling tension and of confrontation with the Soviet Union has led the world, with the signing of Directive 59, to a point beyond which the U.S. military can see broad scope for the implementation of its adventurist designs, which in turn could lead mankind to the brink of nuclear war.

That is precisely how the world public assesses Washington's irresponsible steps. Criticizing the "new" U.S. nuclear strategy, the British newspaper THE OBSERVER notes, in particular, that it is an insane notion that a "limited" nuclear war could be kept at a respectful distance from U.S. territory. The Washington administration is gambling with not only U.S. but also its NATO allies' security, since they certainly could not avoid the fatal consequences of a nuclear conflict.

It is symptomatic that Washington has announced its aggressive plans precisely at a time when the Soviet Union has issued new proposals on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, which have aroused great interest among realistic West European politicians.

In brandishing the "nuclear big stick," the present White House incumbent is striking against the emerging prospect of talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms and against the policy of relaxation of tension.

Justification Inconsistent With Reality

LD192334 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] There is some ominous coincidence in the fact that President Carter has proclaimed his new nuclear doctrine in his Directive 59 almost exactly on the 35th anniversary of the atomic tragedy at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The main message of the new doctrine is that the United States could be able to conduct a limited nuclear war over some long stretch of time. By issuing this doctrine the administration wants to reconcile the public with the idea of a possible and even feasible nuclear war in the future. This of course can only heighten the risk of a nuclear conflict and will certainly whip up the arms race in a new and dangerous way. It has been revealed that the Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has been working on Directive 59 for a long time and without the knowledge of the State Department. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, for example, knew nothing about the directive until it was published. It's also clear now that the Pentagon had long been engaged in working out some far-reaching plans of achieving military superiority and of deploying its first-strike weapons. Soviet military expert Gen (Nikolay Petrov) has this to say about the American military program:

Over the past decade the United States has doubled its military spending. In 1985 the Pentagon alone will spend \$250 billion. At recent NATO sessions Washington has demanded that America's allies accelerate the implementation of arms build-up programs adopted earlier. In the field of strategic armaments the United States wants to have more nuclear warheads in a bid to achieve superiority in strategic arms. New warheads of a greater destructive capacity are being developed for the existing Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The hundred mobile MX missiles, each armed with 10 independently targetable warheads are to be deployed in the United States. The American Navy has begun deploying strategic nuclear submarines carrying new Trident-1 missiles. Strategic B-52 bombers are being improved. Large-scale production of the new B-1 bomber is due to begin soon. Cruise missiles of long-range capability that can be launched from underwater, ground or air-borne carriers are being extensively developed.

The most important part of the overall United States rearmament plan is the setting up of a European strategic nuclear system. The NATO decision to deploy a new generation of American missiles in Western Europe serves to promote this plan. The new missiles will be added to more than 1,000 forward-based American missiles and those of America's allies which are already deployed in Western Europe. The missiles are capable of reaching Soviet territory.

Western propaganda claims that NATO must deploy a new generation of American medium-range missiles to catch up with the Soviet Union, but even official Western spokesmen have repeatedly said that there is approximate parity between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries and between the United States and the Soviet Union. Attempts by the NATO leadership to justify the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe by referring to the Soviet Union's actions are inconsistent. President Brezhnev has said that over the past decade not a single missile or aircraft has been added to be the nuclear carriers deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union. The Soviet leader underlined that the number of medium-range launchers and the capacity of warheads deployed in the European part of the country has in fact been somewhat reduced.

Attempts by the West to represent its nuclear build-up program as a response measure are aimed at misleading public opinion. Western propaganda has been deliberately ignoring the fact that American and NATO plans for the nuclear rearmament of Europe had been drawn up long before the Soviet Union modernized some of its missile systems. Implementation of the NATO plans would upset the balance of forces in the West's favor. It would give the United States a strategic advantage. Cruise and Pershing II missiles, if deployed near the borders of the socialist countries, could be used by the United States as first strike weapons. This would put the Soviet Union at a disadvantage since this country does not have such arms in the Western Hemisphere and would also considerably change the strategic situation in Europe and the world over. The NATO decision to deploy hundreds of new American missiles in Western Europe taken under American pressure serves to undermine the principle of equality and equal security which the Soviet Union and the United States have pledged to honor. It can force the socialist countries to take certain measures in response. It can also whip up the nuclear arms race and exacerbate the international situation. The Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation are of the opinion that it is not too late to halt the race in medium-range missiles despite all attempts to the contrary by the United States and other NATO countries. The Soviet proposal that talks should be held immediately on the issue of medium range missiles remains in force. It was not the socialist countries that started the arms race. The peace initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race are known throughout the world. In the face of the Western policy aimed at reaching military superiority over the socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty Organization has come up with an extensive program of actions aimed at preventing the world from returning to the cold war.

U.S. Criticism of Directive

ID192312 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 19 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports:

The new nuclear strategy, that has been formulated by President Carter in Directive 59, makes the threat of a world nuclear war even more real.

This has been stated yesterday to the TASS correspondent by prominent public leader of the United States, Professor of the Bridgeport University Howard Parsons.

Washington's decision to deploy on the European Continent about 600 Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, he said, is an inseparable element of this global strategy which comes from the U.S. claims to military superiority over the Soviet Union. But this is contrary to the principles of equality and undiminished security of the parties, on the basis of which the SALT I and SALT II treaties, all other Soviet-American agreements were elaborated.

Howard Parsons has emphasized that it is not at all accidental that the U.S. administration has not so far produced a reply to the Soviet Union's proposals that negotiations be opened on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and American nuclear forward-based means, which were advanced in the course of the recent negotiations in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt.

The matter is, said Howard Parsons, that these constructive initiatives which envisage the beginning of the negotiations, without waiting for ratification of the SALT II treaty, and also the beginning of the action of a possible accord after the entry of the SALT II treaty into force, do not suit the U.S. aggressive circles, strike a blow on American plans of further militarisation of the European Continent. Such a stand of Washington is indicative of the desire of certain forces in the United States to prevent productive negotiations on questions of limitation of nuclear armaments to preserve the international tension created by them, in order to continue the course of escalating the arms race. This militaristic policy, the professor said, is the cause of well-justified concern of and condemnation by the majority of the Americans. The testimony of this are, specifically, the results of numerous public opinion polls, the participants in which negatively assess the Carter administration's activities in foreign policy.

The new peace initiatives of the USSR, said editor-in-chief of the NEW WORLD REVIEW M. Betchel, show that the Soviet Union pursues the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, the policy of detente, limitation of the arms race and the policy of disarmament, and it opposes this policy to attempts to revive "cold war" in international relations, to the course of escalation of the arms race. Having characterised as "absurd" the assertions on a possibility of conducting a "limited" nuclear war, Betchel emphasized that any nuclear confrontation would inevitably grow into a total nuclear war in which there would be no conquerors, nor conquered, and which will bring death to hundreds of millions of people on earth.

Touching upon Washington's plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the NEW WORLD REVIEW editor-in-chief emphasized that these are a component part of the U.S. efforts aimed at disrupting the existing approximate equilibrium of forces with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the United States should like to turn West European peoples into hostages in a would-be war, she said, since deploying on their territories means of nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, the United States puts them under a retaliatory blow. Therefore, the concern and anxiety of the Europeans are quite understandable, Betchel said.

Canadian Criticism

LD192120 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The new nuclear strategy, as outlined in United States Presidential Directive 59, has given rise to great concern in many countries. The directive, among other things, envisages a limited nuclear war. Our Ottawa correspondent Vladimir Osetrov sums up the mood in Canada this way.

The Montreal GAZETTE editorially condemns the White House for its decision and notes that Washington (?took it) without consulting its allies. Yet 2 months ago, the paper says, Canada's External Affairs Secretary Mark MacGuigan criticized the United States for its foreign policy and publicly expressed dissatisfaction at the failure of the Carter administration to consult other countries on important issues. The paper says President Carter ignores not only MacGuigan but also his own Secretary of State Edmund Muskie who knew nothing about the [word indistinct] decision, though when he assumed office he was told that he would be the main foreign policy maker in the United States. What matters, however the Montreal GAZETTE says, is not the United States secretary of state's injured self-esteem, but the malfunction of United States Government. Directive 59 concerns America's relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. That is why it is not surprising that the Europeans have growing doubts about President Carter's ability to understand what he is doing.

DRAGUNOV CITES SPEECHES AT GENEVA NONPROLIFERATION MEETING

LD192318 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

General debate came to an end on Tuesday at the second conference examining the operation of the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Specially formed committees are starting work.

The general debate during which the conference was addressed by representatives of more than 50 countries passed in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere and demonstrated that all the states, parties in the treaty are profoundly interested in the further strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The speakers stressed the significance of making practical steps to enhance the effectiveness of the treaty. The head of the Soviet delegation E. Morozov pointed out that the past ten years had shown that the treaty was playing a key role in checking the spread of mass annihilation weapons in the world and in reducing the risk of a nuclear conflict. The commitments undertaken by the states under the treaty have become a norm of international law, the norm with which even the states that have failed to accede to the treaty cannot but reckon.

Delegates of Finland, Hungary, Switzerland, Ireland, Mongolia and other countries expressed themselves in favour of increasing the number of the parties to the treaty and for giving it a genuinely universal character. In this connection concern was expressed that far from all nuclear powers acceded to the treaty under which signatures of 112 countries could already be found. The cause of particular apprehension is that fact that a number of "near-nuclear" states (the ones which have a potential for building nuclear weapons of their own) are evading acceding to the treaty.

Diya Alla el-Fattal, representative of Syria, said that South Africa intended to threaten the neighbouring independent African countries with an atomic bomb, to blackmail them and to use this weapon for suppressing national liberation movements.

Pretoria racists could build their own nuclear capability owing to the assistance coming from some Western states which continued to cooperate closely with the racists in spite of all the United Nations resolutions and resolute protests of the world public. The Syrian representative stressed that Israel which entered a sinister nuclear alliance with the racists was helping Pretoria to acquire nuclear weapons.

The delegates of socialist countries, Iraq, Ethiopia and Iran spoke about the danger of nuclear ambitions of Israel and South Africa.

An overwhelming majority of the speakers stressed the need of an early implementation of the provisions of the treaty concerning disarmament and the ending of the arms race. In this connection representatives of socialist and developing countries as well as many Western states called for a speedy ratification and entry into force of the SALT II treaty and the commencement of the talks on SALT III. Making note of the headway made during the talks held by the USSR, the U.S. and Great Britain in order to draft a treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the participants in the Geneva forum came out in favour of the speediest attaining of an agreement on that important problem.

The question of the security guarantees of non-nuclear states featured prominently in the debate. Many delegations are of the opinion that the adoption of the Soviet Union's proposal on the conclusion of an international convention about the strengthening of the security guarantees of non-nuclear states could to a no small extent promote the strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN NETHERLANDS

LD201000 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 20 Aug, TASS--TASS special correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Questions of curbing the nuclear arms race, other problems of disarmament, the strengthening of European security, the development and enhancement of detente are the main topics to be discussed by scientists at the 30th Pugwash conference which opened in the Netherlands town of Breukelen today. The conference is being attended by 125 prominent scientists from 43 countries among them those from the Soviet Union, the USA, Japan, and most of European states. Scientists' particular concern is being aroused by the NATO plans to deploy medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in the territories of a number of West European countries and the U.S. doctrine of a "new nuclear strategy" which advocates Washington's "right" to unleash "a limited nuclear war". The plan and the doctrine are fraught with dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

The Pugwash conferences are part of the movement of the scientists of various countries for peace and prevention of a world thermo-nuclear war. The forums contribute to easing tension in international relations and to widening cooperation between states.

ANDREYEV LINKS DISARMAMENT, DETENTE TO UPCOMING MADRID MEETING

LD200110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2154 GMT 19 Aug 80

[A Stable Peace for Europe (Before the Meeting in Madrid)--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug. (TASS)--We are transmitting the full text of an article by Mikhail Andreyev, published in today's issue of PRAVDA.

A central place among the problems, upon which depends the strengthening of peace in Europe, undoubtedly now belongs to the problem of military detente and disarmament on the continent. "To achieve progress in military detente in Europe--this is an objective, and most acute need--stated the declaration adopted at the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty which was held in May this year. "Of primary importance in this context is the strengthening and expansion of measures of trust, the refusal to use force or the threat of force, the limitation of armed forces and armaments of each state or group of states exclusively to the needs of defense, and the mutual restated rejection of attempts to achieve military supremacy."

An important milestone in strengthening the foundations of European peace, the fulfillment of obligations by all member-states of the general European conference regarding the implementation of effective measures aimed at lessening military confrontation and moving towards disarmament in Europe could be the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Proposals for the holding of such a forum were made in May 1979 in Budapest by the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. In December 1979 this initiative obtained further impetus at the Berlin session of the committee. At the jubilee conference of the Political Consultative Committee in May of this year this proposal was further amplified. Poland's proposal to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in Warsaw obtained support.

Interest in holding such a conference is evident in nearly all European countries. At one time France put forward the idea of holding a conference on disarmament in Europe. In March of this year Sweden also expressed itself in favor of holding such a conference. A useful initiative was undertaken by Finland in proposing to all states, members of the general European conference to develop a program for disarmament in Europe.

An essential role in strengthening detente, and the cementing of security and development of cooperation in Europe may be played by a meeting of representatives of member-states of the general European conference which is due to be held in November in Madrid.

This meeting and the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe are essentially aimed toward one goal, and because of this the two forums must not be separated from one another or oppose each other. On the contrary they must complement each other. This was the question posed at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. It is essential to accelerate preparations for the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, to step up exchanges of views on a bilateral basis on concrete questions of such preparation, and to hold multilateral preparatory consultations of representatives of member-states of the conference so that at the Madrid meeting practical decisions could be considered regarding the tasks of the conference, time limits, places and order of its convention, inclusive of the agenda in its primary stage.

Such an approach is shared not only by the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. This approach is favored by neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe. The European countries which are members of NATO are also more favorably inclined toward this approach.

Replying to a question by the PRAVDA editorial office, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that "now the most immediate task is to constructively conduct and conclude with weighty results the meeting in Madrid of representatives of the member-states of the all-European conference, and to ensure the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe." The Soviet Union is ready to make a worthy contribution to the work of both these forums.

The task now consists of overcoming the existing differences in the positions of countries regarding the determination of the aims and content of the work of the conference and its mandate. In the opinion of the states of the socialist community, such a mandate should be of a broad and flexible nature, in as much as this time it is comparatively easier to achieve an understanding on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Thereby the opportunity will not be lost to examine within its framework as a subject for talks both the proposals of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the proposals of France, Finland, Sweden and other states. In other words no one's proposals will be left out, the door will not be slammed shut for anyone submitting and discussing their proposals on the substance of the problem. This is the realistic and democratic approach since it does not predetermine the results of the examination of the questions, does not impose preliminary conditions for the convocation of a conference and places no one in an unequal position.

The Soviet Union and the other member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, aware of the exceptional importance and at the same time the complexity of a conference, favor the examination of the appropriate questions and the agreement of specific understandings on them being conducted at the conference in stages, beginning with the more simple measures and moving step by step to the more important and profound. In this, progress in one sphere will create more opportunities for the achievement of successes in other spheres.

In accordance with this, they favor concentrating attention on measures of trust during the first stage of the conference, insofar as in this sphere a certain practical experience has been amassed and there exists a large measure of accord in the attitudes of various states. A similar point of view concerning the character of the work of the conference exists at present in many West European countries.

As is known, some measures in strengthening trust were agreed upon already at the general European conference and were embodied in the Final Act. Among them in particular, are included preparatory notification of major military exercises and major movements of troops, and exchange of observers for attendance at exercises.

In the period following the general European conference the Soviet Union and other member-states of the Warsaw Treaty proposed a new program of measures for trust. They included:

--To announce major military exercises carried out in the region determined by the Final Act, not at a level of 25,000 men, but at a level of 20,000 men, and not 3 weeks in advance, but 1 month in advance;

--To announce major air exercises in this region;

--To announce major naval exercises carried out near the territorial waters of other member-states of the general European conference;

--To limit the scale of military exercises being carried out at a level of 40-50,000 men.

Thus the countries of the socialist community favor not only modifying the measures that were provided for in the Final Act, but also of introducing new ones which are not contained in the document. This refers, for example, to the establishing of upper numerical limits on the holding of military exercises and to providing notification of large air force and naval exercises. In connection with this, it is taken into account that the understandings on measures of trust, which were reached at Helsinki and reflected in the Final Act, are the result of difficult and complex negotiations, and the reflection of a balance of interests that was achieved by 35 states, (and so it is necessary) not to break the appropriate provisions of the Final Act, which relate to the measures of trust, but to proceed along the path of their further expansion, concretization and enrichment.

In proposing a broad program of measures of trust, the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty oppose changing the scope of the measures of trust covered in the one, which is determined by the Final Act and which takes into consideration the particularities of the geographical and political position of states. As is known, an understanding was reached in Helsinki that "if the territory of a member-state stretches beyond the confines of Europe, preliminary notifications must be given only of exercises which are being held within the limits of 250 km from its border which points in the direction of any other European member-state, or is common with it." Agreement on the size of this zone demanded great efforts and the article set out in the Final Act is a carefully adjusted balance of the interests of all states which are participants in the European conference and is in accord with the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

In approaching the questions of military detente in Europe, the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty consider that material measures of trust and disarmament must be combined with political and treaty-and-legal steps to reduce the danger of the outbreak of war and to strengthen guarantees of the security of states. This is the aim of their proposal to conclude between all states which are participants in the European conference treaties on not being the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against each other. In effect, it is a question of concluding a non-aggression pact. The signing of such an agreement would be an important step along the path of the realization of detente outlined by the European conference.

There would be great significance in the adoption and implementation of understandings, the aim of which would be to strengthen the political and juridical foundation for the observance in Europe of the principle of not using force or the threat of force, and also the adoption of special measures to strengthen guarantees of the security of the non-nuclear states of Europe. Such measures could provide that the nuclear powers would not use nuclear weapons against those European states--whether members of military alliances or not--which do not possess these weapons and do not have foreign nuclear weapons on their territory. Another important component of the complex of political and treaty-and-juridical steps is the proposal that neither NATO nor the Warsaw Pact should be expanded by bringing new members into either group.

At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw a proposal was put forward that, starting at a predetermined date, no state or group of states in Europe would increase the number of its armed forces in regions defined by the Final Act. This would promote the consolidation of positive principles on the European Continent and would be an important step along the path of strengthening stability and trust in Europe.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and for international and European security. Implementation of the constructive programs of actions put forward in the situation and to consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. And this path lies through Madrid and Warsaw.

KOBYSH CRITICIZES ISRAELI LOBBY INFLUENCE IN MIDEAST POLICY

LL200827 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysch "Observer's Opinion": "A Sorry Spectacle"]

[Text] Seldom does an organ like the WALL STREET JOURNAL print documents of this kind. At the end of July the paper published, under the headline "Listen to Me, Mr President: Trouble Looms," an open letter to J. Carter from a well-known American specialist on Near East problems, Alfred Lilienthal. It attracted considerable attention.

Having made a routine tour of Near East countries, Lilienthal summed up his impressions: "...Wherever I went I saw the same thing: contempt and ill-will--even overt enmity--toward the U.S. administration..." In his view, this is the result of "the nightmarish mistakes which for 33 years have made our Near East policy a sorry spectacle."

In his appeal Lilienthal expressed what millions of Americans are thinking right now but have no opportunity of expressing. Moreover, he voiced what is haunting and obsessing many members of Carter's own administration. But they have to keep quiet because whenever they speak out they, as happened several years ago to General Brown, one of the Pentagon leaders, and, later, to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Young, have to resign: so powerful are Israel's levers in the United States, and such is its real power here.

Four days after the publication of Lilienthal's open letter the WALL STREET JOURNAL pointed out: "Even in Carter's administration some specialists admit that America's close ties with Israel may harm relations with the Arab countries and hinder U.S. access to their oil unless Israel makes more significant concessions for the sake of achieving peace in the Near East." The highly informed paper touched on the essence of the problem, albeit in a rather cautious form. It is not the actual deterioration of relations with the Arab countries, as a result of Washington's entirely pro-Israeli course, but the threat to U.S. oil interests and to uninterrupted supplies of fuel--this is what torments the American policymakers. To make this clear let us recall that in December 1979 liquid fuel coming in from, for example, Saudi Arabia alone constituted 20.1 percent of American oil imports.

The ordinary American is dependent on his automobile and an empty gas tank is very disconcerting. This alone would be enough to intensify hostility toward Israel in a country where anti-semitic strata have always been strong in certain circles. Add to this the growing dissatisfaction with the generous financing of Israeli military adventures at the American taxpayer's expense. In the current year Israel will receive \$3 billion from the United States in direct financial aid alone. According to various estimates, a total of \$21-32 billion has come its way in the form of direct U.S. aid. The Israeli ruling circles got \$11 billion of this as a result of President Carter's own requests.

These billions were taken from declining American cities, from millions of unemployed people and poor inhabitants of colored ghettos. When the inhabitants of Miami, Orlando and other centers hit by Negro riots were smashing everything up they were also expressing their views of Washington's foreign policy course which is preventing them from feeding their children, paying for housing and buying medicines. [paragraph continues]

Even they, illiterate people, cut off from the truth, now know that billions have been squandered, that the administration's Near East course is a mess and that official Washington is putting up with humiliation after humiliation while the Israeli ruling circles go on giving the orders.

Tel Aviv is aware of the growing anti-Israeli feelings in the United States and is using all the means at its disposal--from blackmailing various American politicians to intimidating the United States by pointing out the dangers it will allegedly encounter if it renounces unconditional support for Israel's aggressive course. "When the decisive moment arrives," Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations C. Herzog, for example, states, in an attempt to frighten, "the Israeli Armed Forces will be the only truly reliable forces in this region." Let us not underestimate the destructive force of such statements under the specific U.S. conditions where each of the presidential candidates or aspiring candidates is doing all he can to win millions of Jewish American votes. We must also appreciate the fact that by intensifying anti-Israeli feelings in the United States this overt blackmail puts the American administration itself in an extremely difficult position. It is maneuvering and bending over backwards to dress up the state of affairs somehow. When J. Carter hears appeals like Lillienthal's he may well want to heed them. But he cannot afford to heed them because what with his whole Camp David policy and his indulgence to Israel he is bankrupt.

MOSEYEV VIEWS 'HEGEMONIST ASPIRATIONS' IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD191303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Rafail Moseyev "Commentator's Column": "From Imperial Positions"]

[Text] According to the Washington POST, the U.S. military department has elaborated a new 5-year program for further building up the American military presence in the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. The program provides for the modernization of military bases on the territory of Oman and Kenya and also Egypt's Ra's Banas base on the Red Sea coast. The American military assigns a special place in its expansionist plans to bases on Diego Garcia Island--it is planned to spend \$1 billion dollars on improving those bases. The island, the Washington POST notes, will be turned into a "bastion of American military might" in the Indian Ocean. In particular, B-52 eight-engined long-range bombers will be based on its territory.

The program prepared by the Pentagon generals for strengthening the U.S. military presence on the approaches to the Persian Gulf is further clear evidence that the American policy of militarization of the Indian Ocean is long-term in nature and pursues far-reaching goals. It is based on the desire to create a ramified network of permanent American bases in that region, with a view to subjugating the independent states located there to U.S. diktat. This is indicated eloquently, for instance, by a recent statement by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, who admitted that the arms race unleashed by the White House in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region is calculated for many years ahead and in the next 5 years alone will cost the U.S. taxpayer \$20-25 billion.

The American course of escalating the military presence in the Indian Ocean is meeting with resolute protests in littoral states in the region. The dangerous nature of this course was noted by Indian Foreign Minister R.V. Narasimha Rao. He stated that India advocates turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution adopted in 1971.

Washington's hegemonist aspirations were subjected to sharp criticism at the session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean which ended the other day. Representatives of many countries who took part in the session's work noted that U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean leads to the destabilization of the situation and seriously threatens the security and sovereignty of states in the region.

U.S., SOMALIA TO SIGN BASE AGREEMENT PACT

LD200210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug, (TASS)--The formulation of a U.S.-Somali deal on use by the United States of military bases on Somali territory is nearing completion. A Somali delegation headed by Brig Gen A. Sulayman Abdulle, commander of the national security service, has arrived here for this purpose. The delegation will conduct negotiations in the State Department and Pentagon.

The negotiations, a State Department spokesman affirmed at a press conference, "are connected to the United States interest in obtaining access to military installations on Somali territory." As it appears from U.S. press reports, agreement has already been reached on the bases, and it remains for the sides only to agree on individual details of the deal. Washington and Mogadishu have already haggled over and come to an agreement on payment for use of the bases. The State Department spokesman stated that it is a matter of allocating to Somalia military-economic aid worth \$77 million in the current fiscal year, and \$50 million in the next fiscal year.

It is well known that quite recently the Somali side stubbornly "refuted" press reports about the agreement on the question of bases. Siad Barre himself stated in an interview to Qatar television that his country "had never put its territory at the disposal of any foreign state for use as military bases, and had no intention of doing so in the future."

It has now become obvious that such statements were aimed at disguising the agreement under discussion, the essence of which is for the Pentagon to obtain access to bases in the Horn of Africa region, in exchange for Washington's encouragement of Mogadishu's ambitious territorial claims in relation to neighboring states.

U.S. observers do not conceal that the special interest shown by the Carter administration in obtaining bases in Somalia, and likewise in Kenya and Oman is to be explained by these countries' proximity to important sources of oil supply and extraction. The importuning of the U.S. military clique conceals the military-strategic plans of Washington, which has allocated a special role to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region in the realization of its global aggressive intentions.

[Moscow in Somali to East Africa at 1500 GMT on 19 Aug 80 reports that: "A large Somali military delegation visited Washington last Monday to meet officials from the State Department and the Defense Department. According to AFP, U.S. officials regard the visit as the concluding stage of the talks which laid the groundwork for the agreement under which the United States will use Somali military bases. The United States intends to post its emergency forces in these bases so that they can intervene in areas where Washington's interests are endangered."]

CIA 'SUBVERSION' AGAINST CARIBBEAN STATES CONDEMNED

LD191319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "A Dangerous Overture"]

[Text] The theme of the "Red threat" to the Caribbean and Central America is never out of the pages of the U.S. press. [paragraph continues]

The unbridled anti-Cuban campaign continues, in the course of which slander and various kinds of insinuations are generously larded with threats against the Island of Freedom. A real propaganda war has been declared against a number of other countries in the region.

The U.S. CIA has prepared itself for a "crusade" against Grenada, for which NEWSWEEK magazine, choking with spite, predicts the "tragic fate" of becoming the "first English-speaking socialist state in the world." Several plots have been uncovered which aimed to physically annihilate the members of Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government and restore the old order in the country. The CIA's involvement--more, its leading role--in subversive actions and other crimes against the people of Grenada is indicated by many documents seized from the conspirators and by the admissions of exposed agents of the American special services.

The CIA's subversive activity against Jamaica has taken on an equally wide scale. Washington expressed irritation with the independent foreign policy course of M. Manley's government and the democratic transformations taking place in the country.

The danger of armed foreign intervention hangs over El Salvador. Despite the bloody terror unleashed here by the ruling military-civilian junta and groupings of a fascist orientation, the patriots' struggle goes on. But Washington does not like it. As the press reports, the United States is prepared to come to the assistance of local reaction not only with money, instructors and weapons. U.S. naval task forces are constantly cruising off the shores of El Salvador. Assault landing formations of marines, targeted against El Salvador, have been placed in combat readiness.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. mass media's massive propaganda offensive against "international communism" in the Caribbean and Central America is only the overture to a new "big stick" orgy. The broad public of Latin America and the world calls for the criminal plans of the Capitol Hill "hawks" and the "dirty deeds" experts from the CIA to be thwarted.

POST CONDEMNATION OF HANDLING OF POLOVCHAK CASE CITED

LD192003 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug, TASS--In an editorial today the newspaper Washington POST had to admit the absolute incompetence of the actions of the U.S. authorities which staged an act of most flagrant arbitrariness with regard to the family of Soviet citizens Mr and Mrs Polovchak. The newspaper writes that this case is an example of how the U.S. judicial system tries to interfere in problems which are the province of the family, and not of the state. One needs not to think long to realize how outraged Americans would be if it happened not with the Soviet family in the USA but with a U.S. family in the USSR. If one imagines that a Soviet court could grant "political asylum" to a twelve year old child, Americans would surely see him as nothing less than a "political hostage".

The Washington POST emphasizes that the question of whether under-age Vladimir Polovchak should return home with the family is a personal matter of his family, and not of the American state. The newspaper's opinion is that the court of Illinois has no legal ground to tear Vladimir away from the family. The laws clearly definitely define cases when parents are deprived of their rights to children. However those laws have nothing which would suit the case of Vladimir Polovchak. The newspaper Washington POST points out in conclusion that the fact remains as it is. The Polovchaks have done nothing for their case to be referred for examination in a court and for them to be deprived of parental rights. They only opted to live in the Soviet Union rather than in Chicago. This is why it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the court's interest in this case is a political one.

PRC SHOWS HYPOCRISY IN RELATIONS WITH ARABS, ISRAEL

LD192308 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 19 Aug 80

["Beijing's Duplicity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS --TASS news analyst Nikolay Viktorov writes: The deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, recently demonstrated the deceitful nature and hypocrisy of Chinese diplomacy. Speaking on Monday at a meeting with a Jordanian delegation, currently on a visit in China, the Chinese leader said that Beijing "would render invariable support to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation as a whole in the struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion". Elaborating on the subject Deng Xiaoping failed to mention one thing--how Beijing intended to reconcile its "invariable support" of the Palestinians and the Arab nation with its stand on the Middle East issue. It is common knowledge that right from the very beginning of the implementation of the Camp David deal Beijing unequivocally expressed itself in favour of that anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian collusion. It should be noted that this support increased in proportions with each visit of Chinese officials to Washington and with each return trip. The Chinese press pictured As-Sadat as "an active fighter" for a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East, while it is known that he is thought of as simply a traitor in the Arab countries.

The duplicity of China's Middle East diplomacy will be especially clearly seen from the way Beijing has been increasingly courting Zionists of late. There were meetings of high-ranking Chinese officials with the leaders of influential international Zionist organisations, trips of Chinese diplomats to Tel Aviv and return visits of Israeli officials to the capital of China. The press of the United States, Israel and other countries has already started writing openly about China's preparation for "normalising" relations with Tel Aviv. The Chinese press denies such reports. However, an objective analysis of Beijing's policy shows that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and Israel is in line with the present course steered by China. Hypocrisy and deceitful nature of the Beijing leaders who are trying to deceive the Arab peoples can not be concealed by any assurances of support.

DECISION ON MAO PORTRAITS, HUA ON MAO ROLE NOTED

LD151557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (TASS)--A XINHUA report has been published here on the CCP Central Committee decision "to restrict the number of portraits of Mao Zedong and display stands of his remarks" in state and public institutions.

At the same time XINHUA also circulated the text of an interview given by Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, to the Yugoslav newspaper VJESNIK in which Hua Guofeng admits that during the Cultural Revolution period the CCP "made grave and serious errors" and that Mao Zedong, as party chairman at the time, bears the responsibility for these errors.

"Major CCP errors," he stated, were also made earlier, before the Cultural Revolution. According to Hua Guofeng, the reason for this was "excessive ambitions in the economic sphere."

Hua Guofeng, who, as is well-known, was promoted to leading posts by Mao Zedong, tried to whitewash Mao. He blamed the excesses of the Cultural Revolution on the gang of four headed by Jiang Qing.

FURTHER ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN LIBERATION

Joint Meeting

LD191619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Portentous Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army was held in the capital on 14 August. Participating in it were M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

As a result of the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, which made the decisive contribution to the rout of Japanese militarism, the Korean people, who had been struggling courageously for long years against foreign enslavers, acquired freedom and independence 35 years ago, USSR Minister N.N. Tarasov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said on delivering the report. The country's liberation opened the way for the Korean people to build an independent democratic state.

The speaker emphasized that Soviet people express solidarity with the DPRK's efforts aimed at the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula, the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's peaceful unification on democratic principles. the CPSU advocates that relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the Korean Workers Party and between our countries and peoples should strengthen and develop in the name of building socialism and communism and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, said at the meeting that Korea's liberation from the Japanese aggressors was the realization of the historical aspirations of the Korean people, who are profoundly grateful to the heroic Soviet soldiers for their contribution to the struggle against imperialist Japan. Korea's liberation, the ambassador continued, opened the way to the country's independent development. In the intervening years the DPRK working people have achieved great successes in socialist building under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party. The Korean people are sincerely grateful to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people for the international solidarity with their just struggle aimed at uniting the motherland on democratic principles, by peaceful means, without any external interference.

The DPRK working people, Kwon Hui-kyong declared, value fraternal friendship with the Soviet people and seek to further strengthen it and to broaden cooperation between our countries.

Kozlov: Independence, Unification

LD191419 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 15 Aug 80 p 10

[N. Kozlov article: "DPRK: They Will Shine Down the Ages"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation is celebrated 15 August. Having routed the Kwantung Army--imperialist Japan's crack troops grouping--in 1945, the Soviet Union helped the Korean people, who had struggled courageously against the foreign invaders, to gain freedom and independence. The end had come for Japanese colonial rule, which had brought the country's population incalculable calamities and suffering for more than 40 years.

Liberation from the Japanese yoke became possible thanks to the courage and heroism of the Soviet soldiers who in Korea showed themselves to be genuine internationalists concerned for other peoples' fate. In its age-old history Korea has often seen on its soil foreign troops who have sown death and destruction wherever they went. The Soviet soldiers alone entered Korean soil not as conquerors but as liberators. The many memorials erected by the Korean working people are a reminder of the significance of the soldiers' immortal exploit. The names of the Soviet people who died fighting for Korea's liberation are carved forever on them.

The letter to the Soviet Government when the Soviet soldiers were being seen off on their way home at the end of 1948 was an expression of the universal gratitude to the liberators. The letter was signed by 17 million inhabitants of Korea. It said: "...We render honor and glory to the Soviet Army for its services to our motherland. The glorious exploits accomplished by the Soviet Army in the name of our country's liberation and rebirth will shine on down the ages.... The Korean people will never forget the Soviet soldiers' heroic exploits; they will be passed on from generation to generation like wonderful fairytales, forever evoking in the people an ardent sense of love and gratitude toward the Soviet Army."

The Korean people have always received aid and support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in building a new life.

The Soviet people value their relations with the Korean people and desire their further development and strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The basic principles of our international ties were enshrined in the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty signed in 1961. Assessing the importance of Soviet-Korean friendship, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, has said: "The Soviet Union is our people's liberator and closest friend. Every time our people have come up against difficulties and trials in the struggle in defense of the motherland's freedom and independence and for the building of a new life, the Soviet people have held out a helping hand to us and have inspired us in the struggle.... The friendship and cohesion between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union which emerged in the fire of the battles for our country's liberation and have been consolidated and developed on the common path indicated by the great Lenin are immutable, eternal and inviolable."

Not all the Korean people's aspirations have been realized: Despite the efforts of the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government to pave the way for the country's unification, it remains split. The republic's Supreme People's Assembly recently sent to the parliamentarians of all the world's countries a message expressing deep concern at the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

The Soviet Union completely supports the policy aimed at the relaxation of tension, at the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and at peaceful unification on the basis of democratic principles. As the reply letter from A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, to Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, notes, the Soviet Union agrees that the main responsibility for the fueling of tension on the Korean Peninsula lies with the Seoul regime and U.S. imperialism, which has turned South Korea into a military springboard posing a real threat to peace and security in the Far East. "Soviet people," the letter notes, "believe that Korean affairs must be decided by the Korean people themselves, without any external interference whatever."

III. 20 Aug 80

C 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

AUCCTU Greetings

LD191519 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] To the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Korea.

Dear Comrades!

The AUCCTU, on behalf of Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees sends to the trade unions and all working people of the DPRK fervent fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

On 15 August, 1945, the Soviet Army, by inflicting defeat on the militarist forces of Japan, completed the liberation of the Korean people who had courageously struggled for a long time against the colonial domination of the foreign aggressor. The working people of the northern part of Korea began to build an independent democratic state and in a short historical span transformed the DPRK into a socialist country with successfully developing industry, agriculture and culture.

True to their international duty, the Soviet working people sincerely salute the achievements of the Korean people and wholly support their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful democratic unification of the motherland. Our country's trade unions resolutely condemn the ceaseless acts of repression by the Seoul regime, which, propped up by the bayonets of the U.S. military, is trying to suppress the mass action of the South Korean population for freedom and democratic rights.

On the important jubilee we wish the working people and trade unions of the DPRK new successes in socialist building, in fittingly greeting the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop!

[Signed] AUCCTU

Achievements of Timber Industry

LD191613 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 August 1980, in the Morning Edition publishes on page 4 under the rubric "15 August Is the 35th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation" a 1,200-word dispatch by correspondent L. Shinkarev in Pyongyang entitled "By Mount Paektu-san." The dispatch is introduced as follows: "On 15 August 1945 the Soviet Army completed the rout of Japanese militarists on Korean soil, and the Korean people, who for many years had been struggling selflessly for national and social liberation, gained independence. Having embarked on the path of socialist building, the DPRK working people achieved great successes in all spheres of life under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries invariably support the Korean people's just struggle for the motherland's peaceful democratic unification. They cooperate actively with them in their struggle to develop the economy and culture. The dispatch published below deals with one of the sectors of the republic's national economy, whose achievements have acquired broad scope over the years since liberation." The correspondent then proceeds to describe the timber industry in the DPRK's northerly Yanggang-do Province and the associated pulp and paper industry and local light industries.

SHISHLIN ON EASING TENSION OVER AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

LD192308 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet stand on resolving international disputes offers one concrete example of the policy of the socialist states for a relaxation of international tension. The Soviet Union had declared on many occasions that international disputes might be resolved at the conference table on the principles of equality, equal security, respect for the sovereignty and independence of all countries and on the principle of noninterference in their internal affairs. The Soviet historian Nikolay Shishlin analyzes how working on the basis of these principles some of the hotspots in different parts of the world could be eliminated:

It is hard to overestimate the importance of these principles for settling crisis situations politically. Very indicative in that respect is the problem of Afghanistan. The country's government has advanced constructive proposals on normalizing the situation and indeed through talks with Pakistan and Iran a solution could be found that would rid Afghanistan of the constant incursions from the outside and consequently the reason that prompted the Afghan Government to ask for introducing a limited contingent of Soviet troops into the country to help rebuff an outside aggression this reason would no longer exist. An independent Afghanistan conducting a policy of nonalignment could eventually become an important factor for peace in the Middle East and the sooner an end is put to the imperialist policy of pressure on Afghanistan the sooner that could happen.

Another crisis-prone situation is the problem of Iran. There can be different points of view as to the revolution against the shah concerning its nature and objectives, but one thing is quite definite: The revolution that took place didn't presuppose a sharp increase in tension, but that still happened. Why? In the West they seem to believe that this is because of the American hostages. From the very beginning the Soviet Union had made it clear that it has been for strictly observing diplomatic immunity but every unbiased person knows that tension began mounting in the Persian Gulf zone because the American administration refused to accept Iran's independence. It resorts to the crudest forms of pressure on that country and, in that way, destabilizes the entire situation in the region. Recognition of the changes that have taken place, and also of the reality, and consequent reasonable changes in America's policy towards Iran, would no doubt have helped to end this crisis situation around Iran.

SOVIET MINISTER, AFGHAN CHARGE COMMENT ON MUTUAL RELATIONS

LD191945 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--"Throughout the history of Soviet-Afghan relations the Soviet people stood shoulder to shoulder with the Afghan people in the most complicated political and economic conditions and gave the Afghan people disinterested assistance. Now the Soviet Union again sides with friendly Afghanistan", said Sergey Antonov, president of the USSR-DRA Friendship Society, cabinet minister of the USSR. He spoke today at the celebration meeting devoted to the national holiday of Afghanistan--the 61st anniversary of the restoration of its independence.

"Courageous actions of the people of Afghanistan who started building a new life in April 1978 caused malicious reaction among the so-called advocates of 'freedom' and 'democracy' overseas and their allies in Beijing", Sergey Antonov said. "Incessant armed intervention (?and) far-reaching collusion of external reactionary forces jeopardized Afghanistan's independence and threatened to turn it into a military jumping-off ground on the Soviet border. At such a moment the Soviet Union could not but grant the request of the government of the friendly country about military assistance for repulsing aggression from outside."

Mohammad Saki Daneshjo, charge d'affaires of Afghanistan in the Soviet Union, said that throughout the six decades the long established traditions of friendship have been the guiding factor in the good relations between the two countries. He said that notwithstanding big changes in the international situation the relations between the two countries expanded, developed and became stronger in the past period.

The charge d'affaires went on to say that the Afghan people was struggling for the realisation of its aspirations both in political and economic fields, and in building an independent and prosperous Afghanistan. In that struggle the Afghan people enjoyed the assistance of its real friends, first of all the great Soviet Union and its people, which was giving Afghanistan allround and disinterested assistance in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and respect for the national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

He said that the relations between the two countries answered the interests of the two peoples and promoted stronger peace in the region and all over the world.

ACADEMICIAN LAIK INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD191426 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--Suleyman Laik, president of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, condemned the campaign of lies and slander against Democratic Afghanistan.

"Those who are at the helm of government in the USA, Britain and other imperialist countries do not like the new system which in Afghanistan replaced the old reactionary order", he said in an interview with a correspondent of OGONEK magazine. "The April revolution set the beginning of great transformations in the interests of the human being and in the interests of ensuring human rights. It is apparently this circumstance that gave rise to such an outburst of discontent among the rulers of present-day America and their partners with whom China joined hands."

Suleyman Laik pointed to the multiformity of foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs, noting first of all the armed interference.

"It is widely known," he said, "that a whole network of military camps where intensive training of bandit groupings is in progress have been set up with U.S. and China's assistance in the neighbouring Pakistan. Over there, plans are being worked out for operations against people's Afghanistan and actions of sabotage groups and bandit detachments are being coordinated."

The foreign interference is carried out by infiltrating subversive elements in to Kabul and some other cities for the purpose of spreading various kinds of slanderous rumours and organizing unrest and provocations. Broadcasts by various "voices" which are beamed at Afghanistan quite intensively from Washington and some other propagandist centres are one of the forms of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs. The broadcasts which are full of absurd inventions and lies are also designed to undermine trust in the legitimate government of Afghanistan.

Touching upon the temporary introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan, Suleyman Laik stressed: "It was a step which was simply necessary for us. It was taken on a fully lawful basis, since there was a concrete understanding on that score between the two countries. The Soviet people rendered an immense assistance to our people, our state and our revolution".

Speaking of reaction in Washington and Beijing to the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan, the president of the Academy of Sciences said: "The malicious reaction has been caused, in my view, by the fact that the step disrupted Washington's and Beijing's plans. Washington, doubtless, would like to establish itself in Afghanistan in order to use it as its military staging area in the region.

"That was particularly alluring for it after the defeats which it sustained in Iran. Beijing leaders also would like to take a stronger hold on Afghanistan. Nothing has come to those plans, however".

"Our country," Suleyman Laik pointed out in conclusion, "firmly took the road of social progress and the strengthening of genuine independence. At present we begin implementing our great plans. We are at the very beginning of this difficult but necessary process. And I am sure that we shall complete it despite all the obstacles which are being raised by our foes."

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AID TO AFGHANISTAN HAILED

LD191122 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug, TASS--TASS economics commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

"...Proceeding from our desire as far as possible to promote the development and prosperity of the friendly Afghan state, we [word indistinct] prepared to render it any possible assistance in this peaceful sphere". This was the stand of the young Soviet state on Afghanistan, formulated way back in June 1921 in instructions from the people's commissar of foreign affairs of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic to the federation's plenipotentiary representative in Kabul.

Soviet Russia was the first state officially to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, which was proclaimed in 1919. The day of restoration of independence has become a national holiday in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and is being celebrated on August 19.

In the six decades since Afghanistan acquired independence and sovereignty, Soviet-Afghan relations have been widely developed, as is vividly illustrated by the economic and technical contacts between the two countries today.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union renders big assistance to the people of Afghanistan in the accomplishment of the tasks aimed at profound social transformations in the country, the liquidation of backwardness and a rise in the living standards of the people.

Over 130 projects, important for developing and strengthening the economy, have been built or are being built in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance.

Among the most important of them are the Jalalabad irrigation system, the nitrogen fertilizers plant in Mazar-e Sharif, the gas deposits in Jiberghan, the Jangalak automobile repairs works, the house building complex in Kabul, and the Kabul bakery complex.

The aggregate capacity of all power projects built in Afghanistan with Soviet technical assistance equals 156,000 kilowatts or over half the total power capacities of the republic.

Soviet specialists are eagerly passing on their great practical experience in the construction and exploitation of projects and enterprises to their Afghan counterparts. Over 60,000 Afghan citizens have been trained by Soviet specialists in various professions.

Commercial contacts between the two countries are also successfully developing. The USSR has long emerged first amidst Afghanistan's trade partners. The range and volume of reciprocal deliveries are to be markedly increased this year and the practice of signing of long-term contracts is to be expanded.

In exchange for Soviet machinery and equipment, Afghanistan exports natural gas, citrus fruits, olives and other commodities to the USSR.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON PAKISTAN-INDIA TENSIONS

LD191601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed reported entitled "Serious Concern"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by K. Georgiyev]

[Text] C.P.N. Singh, Indian minister of state for defense, has urged the country's armed forces to strengthen combat readiness in order to deal a decisive rebuff to any external aggression.

Addressing representatives of all categories of troops in a speech on All-India Radio, he reminded them that the country's unity and security had been under threat repeatedly in the past, but the aggressors had not been able to secure the realization of their plans.

C.P.N. Singh's appeal reflects the serious concern of the Indian Government and people at the growing complexity of the situation on the country's borders. The Indian press, politicians and public figures have repeatedly pointed out that the rearming of Pakistan, which is being implemented with U.S. and Chinese assistance, could lead to a repetition of the events of not so long ago, when that country directed against India the weapons received from abroad. Special concern is aroused here by reports of the Pakistani authorities' plans to acquire their own nuclear weapon, as well as by the activation of China's war preparations in Tibet and in occupied regions of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Indian press points out that the dangerous policy of Islamabad and Beijing, which are acting in alliance with Washington, creates a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of not only India but also other Asian states.

ROLE OF SOVIET-INDIAN TIES IN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT RECALLED

LD201041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Strengthening Independence"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, August--The 25th anniversary of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, initiated by the construction of the Bhilai metallurgical plant, was celebrated widely here on 2 February this year. In this time more than 70 industrial and other projects have been and are being constructed in India with our country's economic and technical assistance. A very important feature of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation is the fact that it is effected chiefly in the state sector, on a comprehensive basis and embracing key sectors of the economy. It is developing at present in accordance with the long-term program designed for 10-15 years, which was signed in March of last year. In this way the agreement on the further development of economic and trade cooperation, signed as a result of the 1973 visit to India of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is essentially being realized. In terms of its scale and breadth the long-term program itself is the first document of this sort concluded by the USSR with a developing country.

In addition to preserving the traditional forms and spheres of cooperation, it provides for new directions, including the further improvement of the work of existing projects by means of introducing new technology, the creation and broadening of the scientific research and planning and design base on cooperation projects, production collaboration and specialization, and cooperation in planning and constructing industrial enterprises in third countries.

"Soviet people are pleased to recognize that our experience, knowledge and labor help you to resolve great tasks connected with the country's industrialization," L.I. Brezhnev said at a mass rally in Delhi during his visit to India.... "It is precisely in joint concrete affairs of this sort, more than anywhere, that the real friendship of Soviet people and Indians--friendship of working people--is forged, and there is nothing stronger or more disinterested than this friendship."

The geographic position, history and size of the republic of India determine to a considerable extent its influence on the situation not only in South Asia but also in a more extensive part of the world. The country is one of the founders and a major member of the nonaligned movement. It needs peace to resolve the important problems facing the country. Precisely this is why the republic advocates peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and detente in international relations.

The Indian public is following with growing alarm the reinforcement of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the subversive actions and unconcealed interference of Washington and Beijing in the affairs of Indochina, Afghanistan, Iran and a number of other countries, sharply condemning this dangerous imperialist and expansionist course.

Such Indian steps as its official recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its support for Afghanistan's peace-loving initiative on the political settlement of problems with neighboring countries and its struggle to turn the Indian Ocean basin into a zone of peace make an important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and the people's security. The Indian Government declares that it will continue to advocate the deepening of the detente process, its dissemination to all parts of the world and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, will pursue a policy of nonalignment and good neighborliness and will give assistance and support to peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

INDIAN CP LEADER LEAVES MOSCOW 12 AUG

LD191625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] R. Rao, general secretary of the Indian Communist Party National Council, who was in the USSR on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for home 12 August.

R. Rao was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by members of the CPSU Central Committee N.M. Pegov and N.V. Goldin and by R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

TASS CITES PAP REPORT OF GIEREK SPEECH

LD191826 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 80

["Speech of Edward Gierek"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug, (TASS)--The Polish agency PAP has today circulated the text of a speech by PZPR First Secretary E. Gierek, given on Polish central television and radio. E. Gierek expressed the concern of the PZPR Central Committee at recent events in the country connected with interruptions in work at certain enterprises, which have been disrupting the normal rhythm of life. Noting the presence in the country of economic problems, in which mistakes in economic policy together with other objective factors have played an important role, E. Gierek pointed out the necessity for consistent observance of the line of the Sixth PZPR Congress, which found confirmation in the decision of the eighth party congress (1980). Proposals concerning these questions will be presented in the near future at a Central Committee session. An effective solution to the problems is conditional upon the possibilities of our economy, continued E. Gierek. In all our policies we shall strive to maintain the population's real income. The only way toward this goal is better management and better work. Our economy is bearing heavy losses as a result of excessive consumption of energy, fuel and materials, unsatisfactory discipline, low quality of manufactures and other negative phenomena.

Later E. Gierek dealt in his speech with measures outlined by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. To overcome the existing difficulties, in particular, he touched on questions of improving planning and the running of the economy. Touching on the situation at a number of enterprises on the Gdansk coast, E. Gierek mentioned the attempts to make use of the work stoppages for hostile political aims, instances of the arousal of negative sentiments by individual irresponsible, anarchist and antisocialist elements. We consider it our duty, he said, to state with all firmness that any action directed against the political and social order cannot and will not be tolerated in Poland. No one can reckon on concessions, compromises or even hesitation in this fundamental question.

Our feeling of responsibility for the fate of Poland and the Poles, E. Gierek declared, forces us to draw attention to evident truths--the socialist order is indissolubly linked to the state interests of Poland. Only a socialist Poland can be a free and independent state with inviolable borders. The socialist order of our country has important international significance and is one of the most essential factors of the order which took shape in Europe after World War II. In conclusion, E. Gierek called, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, upon the entire party, its members and activists, upon all Polish workers, to unite in labor for the welfare of the motherland.

GIEREK ANTHOLOGY OF SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD200901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Collection of E. Gierek's Speeches and Articles"]

[Text] A collection of selected articles and speeches by E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has been published. The book includes materials covering the years 1975-1979. They tell of socialist building in Poland, of its people's life and work and of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Poland. The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

III. 20 Aug 80

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES FRG MEETING ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD191350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dortmund, 19 Aug (TASS)--A meeting of the public devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG in Moscow has been held here. A report on the development of Soviet-West German relations in the period since the signing of the Moscow treaty, and also on their prospects, was delivered by L.M. Zamyatin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DIE WELT REPORTS ON ZAMYATIN STATEMENTS ON CDU DEPUTY TODENHOEFER

DW200915 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Report by Dortmund correspondent G. Bading: "Zamyatin Compares Troops in Kabul with U.S. Army in Europe"]

[Text] Dortmund--At a reception in Moscow a few days ago, Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Information Department, criticized CDU Bundestag Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer for entering Afghanistan "illegally", saying that he should have been "turned over to the Afghans for whipping." "Shooting him" was also to be considered (DIE WELT of 16 August). Now Zamyatin is trying to ridicule his remarks. After giving a speech to the Rhineland-Westphalian Foreign Association in Dortmund on Monday, Zamyatin faced about 100 questions from listeners.

In answer to criticism from CDU Bundestag Deputy Ludwig Gerstein, who said that remarks such as those about Todenhoefer have not been heard in Germany "since Hitler times," Zamyatin answered: "I would like to ask you my most honored colleague: Who is Todenhoefer?" The shouts of his listeners indicated to Zamyatin that his nonchalant answer did not work. He then spoke for 20 minutes about the Afghanistan revolution of 1978, "which was taking place without any influence exerted by us or by you." Military instructors from the United States, China and Pakistan have set up 35 training camps on Pakistani territory "in order to channel the intervention against the constitutional government of Afghanistan."

"Since the April revolution in 1978 the Afghan Government has approached the Soviet Union 14 times with the request for help to stop this aggression, this intervention which emanates from the United States, China and Pakistan. Saudi Arabia alone has spent \$900 million on equipping these gangs in Pakistan. The Soviet troops located at present in Afghanistan--at the request of Afghanistan--are not waging war against the populace of Afghanistan. They have protected the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. And then comes a man who is actually an FRG official, and goes to Peshawar--I know that from your press reports and from his tales. He put on an Afghan uniform and with the gangs who are violating the Afghan border, he crossed the border and went to Afghanistan. I repeat! With the gangs he crossed the border. You may not know this, but your government has diplomatic relations with the Government of Afghanistan. And that person crossing the border did not have a visa."

Upon the interjection: Do the Russians have visas? Zamyatin continued: "The Russians have come there at the request of the Government of Afghanistan. Why are your emotions not stirred by the fact that 35 American war vessels are stationed in the Persian Gulf at present, why do you always agree to that? Moreover some 500,000 American soldiers are stationed outside the borders of the United States. Some of them are in your country, at the request of your government and with the agreement of that government. In other words: The question whether the government agrees or does not agree, whether the government approves of it, is a just question for you and for others."

Nobody is permitted to cross a border without agreement, including members of the German Bundestag. Toderhoefer's visit only confirms that infiltration against Afghanistan is being continued.

Zamyatin said to Gerstein: "Now, as regards your question: No government can be indifferent to persons crossing the border--with armed gangs--entering the zone of war action. Because in that zone of war actions every person can be stopped or halted, or maybe wounded accidentally, or sentenced according to military measures because he has appeared in the zone of military actions. Laws on the state of war are alike in all states. I have said that to your representative in Moscow: I said that one must feel concerned for the deputies who go illegally to the zone of war actions. Deputies of the Supreme Soviet can confirm that I have said this, deputies who have been with me. I said that in the corridor leading to the elevator... Mr Gruenewald, the spokesman, has pointed out the opinion of the Federal Government, as you probably know. I share that standpoint. And please do not seek any different meaning in my words as the Springer papers do. The next question please."

Gruenewald's statement on Toderhoefer's visit to Afghanistan sounded different from Zamyatin's words in Moscow. He was "relieved and happy" that the deputy had returned "healthy and sound" from his march through Afghanistan, government [sentence unfinished as printed].

IRANIAN STUDENTS IN PARIS PROTEST U.S., UK POLICY

LD191426 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug, TASS--Iranian students who study in France held a mass anti-American demonstration here outside the office of the Pan American air company. The demonstrators sharply criticised U.S. President Carter's adventuristic foreign policy aimed at heightening tension in the Persian Gulf area. The Iranian students also denounced the actions of Margaret Thatcher who is, as they put it, Carter's accomplice. They expressed a resolute protest against the arrests of Iranian citizens in the USA and Britain.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DEMANDS UK RELEASE STUDENTS

LD192238 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 19 Aug, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Iran has sent, through the British Embassy in Tehran, a note to the British Government. The note demands the release of the Iranian students detained by British police.

Iranian students studying in Britain are known to have staged in London on August 4 a peaceful demonstration in protest against the persecution of Iranian citizens by the U.S. authorities. British police made wholesale arrests, accusing the participants in the demonstration of "violating public order."

STATEMENTS BY IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER, SPEAKER CITED

LD191428 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 19 Aug, TASS--Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said at a press conference here that he would name the new cabinet of ministers next weekend. Raja'i added that the candidates for ministers had already been approved by President Bani-Sadr and that these men were "100 percent devoted to Islam."

The prime minister touched upon a number of internal problems of Iran. He said, among other things, that he hoped to solve the problem of unemployment through setting up agricultural and industrial cooperatives in the country. He also said that his government was going to pay much attention to the development of the countryside. "We have completely forgotten," he said, "that villages have no water mains, no electricity and not even the most elementary amenities."

Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of Iran's parliament, said at a meeting with ambassadors from a number of West European countries that United States policy vis-a-vis Iran had been designed to isolate it in the international community and had the purpose of disguising United States espionage and plotting. He added that the United States obstinately did not want to apologize for its crimes against Iran.

The speaker denounced the policy of the Western countries supporting the United States decision on the establishment of an economic blockade against Iran. He added that such a stand had been taken by those countries and by Japan under United States pressure.

Hashemi Rafsanjani confirmed once again that the question of the American hostages, detained in Iran by students, followers of the course of the imam, and accused of espionage, would be settled by the Iranian parliament.

BAGHDAD, DAMASCUS VERSIONS ON EMBASSY INCIDENT CONFLICT

LD191946 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus, 19 Aug, TASS--A statement of an official representative of the Syrian Government has been published here, in which it is said that yesterday morning the Iraqi authorities occupied the building of the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Baghdad and arrested its staff-members.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic expressed profound regret over the action. It declared that it would act, guided by the firm principled policy. This policy is not to let draw itself into auxiliary conflicts at a time when Syria has to oppose Zionist aggression and American imperialism.

Baghdad, 19 Aug, TASS--An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Iraq has said that a large quantity of arms and explosives was discovered at the building of the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad. It has been announced here that all staff-members of the embassy must leave the territory of Iraq within 48 hours. The Iraqi authorities offered the Syrian Government to appoint a new diplomatic mission instead of the mission expelled.

LAPIN CALLS FOR PLO PARTICIPATION IN MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

LD191944 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Public attention in the Middle East is focused on the question of Jerusalem. Valentin Lapin makes this comment:

The Israeli Government has decided to declare Jerusalem the eternal and undivided capital of Israel and has actually annexed the eastern Arab part of it. The Israeli move has been described throughout the world as a blatant challenge to the world international community and as a dangerous step toward military confrontation in the Middle East.

Tel Aviv's actions have aroused a storm of indignation in Arab and Islamic countries in particular. These actions are being seen there as an encroachment not only on Arab territory but on Muslim shrines as well. The Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference Organization has held an emergency session in Morocco which called on all the Islamic countries to pool efforts in retaliation to Israel's annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem question should only be considered in close relation to Israel's general aggressive course, and American policy in the Middle East. Israel's annexationist move is the outcome of the separate Camp David deal of which President Carter is believed to be the (?architect). This is why the Palestine Liberation Organization and more than 10 Arab countries have been pressing for sanctions not only against Israel but against the United States as well, unless the United States withdraws its military support from the Israeli aggressors.

Meanwhile Washington, favoring in words what it terms a balanced political course in the Middle East and a desire for a settlement, in fact is trying to shield its Zionist ally.

The question of Jerusalem is a topical question. Israel's annexationist move shows once again that the achievement of an all-embracing settlement must be reached on the basis of United Nations decisions and with the participation of all the parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization. It's this kind of settlement that is favored by the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD191332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0904 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS)--"The successful development of relations with the Soviet Union corresponds to the national interests of Nicaragua and is advantageous to both sides," Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, told a TASS correspondent.

"Our links," he said, "are developing on the basis of agreements signed last March which encompass broad spheres of businesslike cooperation. They are already being implemented and assist the solution of economic tasks facing our country."

In accordance with these agreements, there is a group of Soviet prospectors in Nicaragua who are studying the possibilities of using hydro-resources. Cooperation is developing in the field of fishing: Soviet specialists who have arrived aboard the research vessel Korifona will help carry out investigations of marine fauna in the coastal waters.

Ricardo Wheelock noted the development of mutually advantageous trade between the two countries. "We are interested in acquiring Soviet equipment, machinery, tractors, combines and other technology and in selling to the Soviet side our traditional export goods," he said.

"The Soviet Union," the ambassador continued, "has made an important contribution toward the abolition of illiteracy in Nicaragua, making available to our government exercise-books and other school equipment, footwear and transportation. The Government of Nicaragua expresses gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid and assistance in the economic development of our country," the ambassador said.

He noted the successful development of state and cultural links between the two countries. The first delegation from the Soviet Union, led by Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was present at the festivities devoted to the first anniversary of revolutionary victory of Managua, which was celebrated last July. "Its visit will serve the strengthening of links of friendship and fraternal feeling between our countries," the ambassador stressed.

He also noted the great importance of the opening of direct air links between Moscow and Managua. The very first flight to the Soviet Union carried with it a large group of Nicaraguan children, many of whom had lost their parents during the war. They will stay at Soviet Pioneer camps.

Ricardo Wheelock condemned the campaign unleashed in the American press which distorts the nature of cooperation between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union. "This press," the ambassador stressed, "is raising a hullabaloo around the non-existent 'Soviet threat' in order to find a pretext for the armed intervention which the United States is preparing against El Salvador."

"Free Nicaragua and its government," the ambassador said, "established relations with the USSR as an act of its national sovereignty, which gives us the right to maintain links with all countries which base their foreign policy on principles of mutual understanding, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ORGANIZERS OF OLYMPICS

LD191543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 1 80

["Wholehearted Congratulations"]

[Text] To all who participated in the preparations for and the holding of the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow, Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk. This includes manual laborers, engineering and technical and creative workers, and employees in planning, scientific, building and assembly organizations, industry, trade, catering, transport, communications, mass information media, culture, security and maintenance of public order; athletes, the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on the successful holding of the 22d Olympic Games. The 1980 Summer Olympic Games, which took place in Moscow, the capital of our socialist homeland, passed off at a high sporting, organizational and technical level in full accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter. They were an outstanding international event.

The working people of Moscow and also of Tallinn, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and many other towns of all union republics and the workers of over 60 ministries and departments took an active part in the preparations for and the holding of the games. Multifaceted organizational work in preparing for and holding the games was carried out by the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee, the soviets of people's deputies and public organizations.

For the holding of the Olympic games splendid sports facilities were prepared and equipped with the most up-to-date equipment, communications systems, radio, television and the "Olympiada" ASU [automatic control system]. Excellent conditions were created for the housing and training of the athletes. First-class hotels and other service enterprises were built.

Everywhere the participants in and the guests of the games were shown hospitality and the sincere cordiality of the Soviet people.

The athletes of 81 countries from all continents of the world took part in the games. Over 1.5 billion people daily watched TV reportage on the games. Outstanding sporting results were achieved at the Olympics. Thirty-six world and 74 Olympic records were established. Great successes were achieved by the athletes of the Soviet Union who won 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals.

The members of the International Olympic Committee, the leaders of international athletic federations and national Olympic committees, guests of honor, referees, journalists and tourists from most countries of the world who attended the games have given a high assessment of them, their organization and the atmosphere of friendship and benevolence at the Olympics.

The 22d Olympic Games were a festival of youth and sport and have contributed to the strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding and peace among peoples. They have united the international Olympic movement and given a new impulse for the further development of the noble ideals of Olympism.

I express the firm confidence that the participants in the preparation for and the holding of the 1980 Olympics will also in future carry high the banner of Soviet sport work fittingly for the good of our homeland and devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience for the successful fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

I wish you, dear comrades, health and new labor successes.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev

INSTRUMENT MAKING MINISTER RUDNEV DIES FOLLOWING ILLNESS

LD131746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, 13 Aug, (TASS)--Konstantin Rudnev, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, died today aged 69 after a grave illness. With his death USSR industry has suffered a severe loss, says the obituary which was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

Rudnev began his working career in 1929 as an electrical fitter; later, after graduating from an institute, he worked for over 18 years in technical engineering and administrative jobs, making his career from ordinary designer to top leader of enterprises and organizations in the defense industry which during the last war provided the front with the latest types of armaments.

In 1952 Rudnev became deputy minister of armaments of the USSR and subsequently deputy minister of the defense industry of the USSR. In 1958 he was appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Defense Technology--a USSR minister. From 1961 to 1965 he worked as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and at the same time headed the USSR State Committee on Coordination of Scientific Research Work. Since 1965 and up to the last days of his life Konstantin Rudnev was USSR minister for instrument making, automation equipment and control systems.

Leaders Sign Obituary

LD191633 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 August 1980 carries on page 2 a 700-word obituary of Konstantin Nikolayevich Rudnev, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems. The obituary states that he died on "13 August 1980 after serious illness in the 70th year of his life." The obituary also states that "with the death of K.N. Rudnev our country's industry has suffered a great loss." The obituary's signatories include the following: L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, T.Ya. Kiselev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, V.N. Novikov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, V.S. Frolov, I.D. Serbin, A.K. Antonov, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhirev, B.P. Bugayev, K.I. Brekhov, V.F. Garbuzov, N.V. Goldin, M.V. Yegorov, V.F. Zhigalin, V.A. Kazakov, I.P. Kazanets, L.A. Kostandov, A.I. Kostousov, P.F. Lomako, P.S. Neporozhniy, N.S. Patolichev, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, V.N. Polyakov, I.I. Pudkov, I.F. Sinitsyn, Ye.P. Slavskiy, N.V. Talyzin, P.V. Finogenov, A.I. Shokin, M.S. Smirtyukov, Ya.P. Ryabov, N.N. Slyunkov, V.F. Promyslov, L.A. Borisov, V.N. Tretyakov, K.B. Arutyunov, Yu.Ya. Bazilevskiy, N.A. Bezus, G.L. Zhurbenko, G.I. Kavalero, V.V. Karibskiy, M.S. Shkabardnik.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES ROLE OF LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD191411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Discipline in Production"]

[Text] From year to year Moscow's Krasnyy Proletariy plant takes first place in the sectorial competition and its products are well-known both in our country and abroad. The machine tool builders' successes are the result of the collective's harmonious work and the high standard of discipline. Absenteeism and routine violations are reduced to a minimum here, and cadre turnover is lower than at other similar enterprises. The party and trade union organizations, together with economic leaders, display daily concern for improving working and living conditions and creating an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual assistance in the teams.

The example cited, like thousands of similar ones, indicates the inseparable link between labor discipline and production efficiency. The party Central Committee's resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress" sets the task of fighting with the utmost persistence to strengthen labor and state discipline.

Many party committees are achieving notable results in work in this direction. For instance, the experience of leading enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Kaluga in the introduction of team forms of labor organization, which help increase collective responsibility for the results of economic management, have received wide dissemination. Party committee commissions on strengthening labor discipline, set up at a number of enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR, are operating actively. Interesting experience in educating young production workers has been accumulated in Perm.

Harmony in labor and firm discipline form the basis of high achievements in socialist economic management. In his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, speaking of ways of improving production efficiency and work quality, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "It is necessary to continue thinking about how to speed up scientific and technical progress, strengthen labor and state discipline and ensure a steady increase in labor productivity."

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution adopted last year on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover played a major role in increasing production efficiency and improving the level of organization of harmony at all levels of the economy. Economic and moral incentives, and also administrative and material influence on violators of production routine, began to be better utilized. Cadres' social sections stepped up their work and the mentors' movement received new impetus. At many enterprises amendments were introduced in the terms of competition--in summing up results fuller consideration is given to the contribution of each worker, his attitude to the task and the level of discipline and responsibility.

The transition to collective forms of the organization and remuneration of labor is highly effective. Practice shows that comprehensive and integral teams in industry and autonomous financing teams in construction achieve higher indicators in competition. Where the idler and the absentee are responsible to their comrades, any violations are curtailed more rapidly and shortcomings and miscalculations are eliminated.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of organization and discipline for efficient, irreproachable work. It is no accident that patriotic initiatives in recent years have been aimed at improving coordination in work and stepping up responsibility for the assigned work. [paragraph continues]

This applies to the well-known "workers' relay race," the Rostov appeal to "work without laggards," and the Muscovites' initiative "the workers' guarantee for a 5-year plan of quality." It is important for every such initiative to meet with support. We cannot tolerate plants and associations among competition leaders which work without a stable rhythm or permit loss of time.

In competing for exemplary order and discipline it is necessary to rely more firmly on the experience of the best collectives and to make it common property more rapidly. Such experience exists everywhere, but is not always skillfully exploited. In Tulsckaya Oblast, for instance, there are many plants, factories and associations where cases of violations of discipline are extremely rare. Among them are the Shchekino Azot Association and the V.I. Lenin plant. Yet in general losses of working time are increasing at industrial enterprises here and as a result of this there has been a shortfall in output of tens of millions of rubles since the start of the present 5-year plan.

Certain economic leaders permit all kinds of indulgence toward violators of discipline and do not apply the measures laid down by the law for material and moral influence on them. Sometimes party and trade union organizations tolerate this. Cases where leading experience in strengthening labor discipline is not disseminated for a long time and is not imitated in laggard collectives are particularly intolerable.

Thus the Zaporozhtransformator and Preobrazovatel associations are in the same city and subordinate to the same ministry. But whereas in the former collective cadre turnover is 5.5 percent, in the latter it is 20 percent. Why does this happen? In the transformer association they strive persistently to improve working conditions, introduce mechanization and display concern for making women's work lighter. Educational work is well established in the collective, tutorship is developing and progressive forms of competition are being introduced. All this helps strengthen discipline. But the leading collective's experience is poorly borrowed in the neighboring association and at other enterprises in the sector.

Irreproachable fulfillment of his duty at work and discipline constitute an important indicator of a working person's political maturity. This applies even more to communists, who are called upon to set an example of high responsibility to the collective and their comrades in labor. Party committees and primary organizations should take a constant interest in how party people help to strengthen discipline in word and deed. Great attention must be devoted to averting violations and educating production workers in enterprises' best traditions.

Strengthening labor discipline in every way is a guarantee of new achievements in socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19 AUGUST

LD200616 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Frequent rain is slowing the harvest in Kustanayskaya Oblast. So far grain has been cut on 750,000 hectares, about 20 percent of the total. The first winter rye has been delivered to elevators in Kurganskaya Oblast. Tomskaya Oblast has harvested its first 2,000 hectares of corn for silage. (0000 GMT)

Udmurtskaya ASSR has harvested 500,000 hectares of grain. Its production target is 1.4 million tons of grain. (0100 GMT)

All oblasts in Kazakhstan have begun harvesting and grain has been cut on 6.5 million hectares. Saratovskaya Oblast has delivered 1 million tons of grain to the state. Tambovskaya Oblast farmers have cut grain on 700,000 hectares. (1900 GMT)

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES HARVEST PROGRESS, DELAYS

LD192234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A session was held today of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It discussed the progress of field work in kolkhozes and sovkhoses and inter-farm associations in the country. It was noted that the work was proceeding in difficult conditions. On large areas the grain is flattened. Despite this, harvest rates in the country as a whole are fairly high. Mechanizers have achieved good productivity of combines and reapers. This became possible thanks to the application of highly efficient methods of harvesting and the (?watch-like) organization of labor of the combine-drivers. They have a new shift every 3 to 4 hours of work.

However, there occur unjustified instances of machinery standing idle. In Belorussia, for example, this often happens because of shortages of lubrication oil.

The collegium also examined the progress of fodder harvesting in Moldavia. The republic has achieved successes in many areas of agriculture, but in laying in fodder for stock-breeding the farms of Moldavia have allowed lags to occur. Many feed preparation shops and machines for producing and preparing fodder are standing idle here. The construction of storage facilities for hay, silage and haylage is disorganized. Because of this, the quality of prepared fodder is deteriorating, it is losing its nutritious qualities.

The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture adopted measures for eliminating the shortcomings outlined.

GRAIN HARVESTING, PLOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

LD200903 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 1

[N. Osyehkin "Agricultural Review": "Keeping the First Commandment"]

[Excerpt] The Kazakhstan fields are getting busier. Some 4.5 million hectares of grain have already been cut in the republic. Nearly all this has been threshed.

Over 1 million tons of grain have been shipped to the elevators. The harvest campaign is being joined by virgin land farms which must take vigorous measures to complete combine and reaper repairs as quickly as possible.

A comprehensive summer campaign is being conducted on leading farms in Moldavia. In Kagulskiy Rayon, for example, a harvested field is not considered acceptable until it has been plowed. Unfortunately, this experience has not been taken up on a wide scale in the republic. Preparation of the soil for winter crops is extremely slow here. The same can be said of many farms in Belorussia, Latvia and Estonia where it will soon be time for sowing and the soil has not been tilled.

In the state's interests grain procurements must be particularly well organized this year. The fulfillment of the first commandment must occupy a prominent place in the work of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, party organizations, raykoms, obkoms and kraykoms and all rural working people. The farms must bring in the entire harvest as quickly as possible, national economic plans and pledges on the sale of grain to the state must be fulfilled and overfulfilled and the requisite seed and other stocks must be laid in. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are urged to seek out opportunities of increasing grain marketability and to replenish fodder stocks for animals on the basis of nongrain sources which are adequate in almost all parts of the country this year.

The Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have gained a great labor victory. They were the first to fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state and are continuing to ship it to elevators. Farms in the Kuban have almost delivered 3 million tons toward their high pledges. The bulk of it is strong and valuable wheat. Many farms in Zaporozhskaya, Kharkovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Chirkovskaya oblasts and Kalmytskaya ASSR are successfully fulfilling pledges.

CSA REPORTS ON RSFSR AGRICULTURE PROGRESS

Progress of Harvest

ID191908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] We have just received a report of the Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR on the progress of harvesting on the sovkhoses and kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises of the Russian Federation. By 18 August, grain and pulse crops had been reaped on an area of 33.27 million hectares. This is 45 percent of the crops sown; 81 percent of the grain reaped has been threshed. Large-scale work is taking place on the Volga and the Central-Chernozem Region. In the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation, the harvest is delayed by unfavorable weather.

Winter Crop Sowing

ID191912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Alongside the harvest in many areas of the Russian Federation, the sowing has started, but the pace is still insufficient. In the Bryanskaya Oblast and some others, the fields are slowly being released from fodder crops and other crops which precede the winter crops. In the Pskovskaya, Tambovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts, the leaders of sovkhoses and kolkhozes are not preparing the seed punctually for the autumn sowing. As a result, in the Russian Federation as a whole, winter crops have been sown on approximately 2.5 million hectares. That is 10 percent of the plan so far. The soil for the winter sowing has been ploughed on 14.2 million hectares--three-fifths of that planned.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW AIR FORCE DAY MEETING

LD200941 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Celebratory Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to USSR Air Force Day, was held in the Soviet Army's Central Academic Theater on 15 August.

In the presidium of the meeting were L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; I.S. Silayev, first deputy minister of the aviation industry; A.I. Nazarov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; Chief Marshal Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy minister of defense; Marshal of Signal Troops N.N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Mar Avn A.I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Lt Gen Avn L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; Marshal Avn A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Forces; Col Gen Avn G.P. Skorikov, chief of Air Forces Main Staff; marshals of categories of troops, generals and admirals, pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR, scientists; general designers of the Ministry of the Aviation Industry, aviation veterans and representatives of party, soviet and social organizations.

N.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom opened the ceremonial meeting. An honorary presidium, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, was elected with tremendous enthusiasm.

In their speeches, G.P. Chernov, shock workers of communist labor, A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, I.S. Silayev, first deputy minister of the aviation industry, B.Ye. Panyukov, deputy minister of civil aviation and L.F. Prikhodko, instructor-pilot of the Sumy aviation club, outright world helicopter champion and honored master of sport of the USSR, saluted Soviet airmen and aero-designers.

Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, addressed the meeting. Our military airmen he said, like all the armed forces' personnel, are preparing with tremendous enthusiasm to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with lofty new achievements in training and service. Educated by the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to it, the Soviet military airmen venerate and tirelessly increase the frontline servicemen's combat traditions and vigilantly and reliably protect the beloved motherland's air borders. They spare neither effort nor knowledge in fulfilling their lofty constitutional duty--to be in a state of constant combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CORRECTION TO ITEM MARKING AIR FLEET DAY

Please note the following correction to the item entitled "Air Force Political Directorate Chief Marks Air Fleet Day" carried on page V 1 of the 18 August Military Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Subslug should read: [Statement by Leonid Lukich Batekhin, chief of Air Force Political Directorate, on the occasion of Air Fleet Day--live]